

DEMAND, GERMANY PAY WAR'S PRICE

Lafayette-Marne Day Speakers All Warn Against Mis- taken Mercy.

M. JUSSERAND SPEAKS

**Col. Roosevelt's Memory Also
Honored by Orators at
Exercises.**

The twofold anniversary of the first battle of the Marne and the birthday of Lafayette, observed each year as a single festival in this country since 1915, but always with the spirit of the Teuton war god hovering at the ceremonies, was celebrated with fervor and rejoicing yesterday from one end of the American land to the other.

Appropriate exercises marked the day from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande. Governors of thirty States called upon their commonwealths for adequate observance of it, and ceremonies of special note were held in this city, Boston and Philadelphia, in each of which cities Lafayette's name and the honor of the Marne were remembered.

Celebration of the day in New York was principally at City Hall, where Ambassador Jusserand made the principal address; at the Lafayette statue in Union Square, and at the monument of Joan of Arc in Riverside Park. There was a parade also in Harlem, with veterans of the last three American wars marching, noonday receptions in the Plaza Hotel and the Bankers and Comptrollers clubs, and a dinner at night, held by the Fifth Avenue Association.

Herrick and Finley Speak.

The Lafayette Day Citizens Committee of this city, with Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Supreme Court presiding, was in charge of the exercises at City Hall, and the speakers beside Ambassador Jusserand were Myron T. Herrick, who was American Ambassador to France when the first battle of the Marne was fought in 1914, and Dr. John H. Finley, president of New York University.

And with them the voice of one other patriot and orator was heard almost as effectively as if he were present personally: that of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was the first speaker at the Marne-Lafayette exercises of last year, and to whose speech upon that day each of the speakers alluded at length yesterday.

It was the burden of each of the addresses of yesterday that no mistaken conception of the plight of vanquished Germany born of the generosity of nature must be permitted to mitigate the price which Germany must pay for all the heartbreak and damage she perpetrated between the first battle of the Marne and the last one. Ambassador Jusserand drove the point home with an account of what he himself had seen on the battlefields and in the ruined regions. Mr. Herrick closed his address with a warning that to relax the just terms of a just peace was tantamount to treason.

"The war," declared M. Jusserand, "has now ended the way it should end. Peace has been signed; the peace that was to be. Not a peace of vengeance, but a peace of reparation and safety—the strictly necessary amount of reparation and safety; nothing more; nothing less. This reparation, Mr. Roosevelt said in his speech before you last year, must take the form of action that will render it impossible for Germany to repeat her colossal wrongdoing." President Wilson has spoken and has acted to the same effect.

If any who have not seen what we have seen and what we have done, the shooting of carrying away of civilians, the ruining of mines and machinery, the methodical blowing up of a city like Chaumont, have seen, if any such may be tempted to consider this a harsh and cruel peace and that it would be in our interest to become the friend of our enemy and to say to the bloodstained German let bygones be bygones, we would simply reply to them, "Remember."

A weak peace and weak resolves would only cause more and more new aggressions, which is not a way of speaking but the stating of actual incontrovertible facts. Just remember: was the peace of 1871 a harsh and cruel peace for the Germans? It was written at their own dictation; they took our billions and provinces; yet they never for one moment ceased to be on the lookout for an occasion to begin again and achieve the destruction of France. They very nearly started a new war in 1875, and dashed out of fear the fear of the British and the Russians.

Peace Could Not Be Had.

France herself, was in the meantime, bent on peace that she would yield, going even so far as to present to Germany part of a colony, the French Congo, which we had settled and civilized without, by the way, any bloodshed. But peace could not be had, could not be bought, and sure as fate, the day was to come when Herr von Schoen would notify that that had happened to the inhabitants of Nuremberg too, and that therefore German "Schrecklichkeit" was ready for us, as indeed it was.

If ever the enemy change, and understand, confesses not from lips but from the heart, then we too shall change, not before. Has he understood, has he changed? Only yesterday, when the man they worship, both in the flesh and as a wooden idol, Hindenburg, was saying that all of us, the defenders of right, who had been so bold as to dare fight for our hearts and our ideals, we whose women have been carried into captivity, whose villages have been shot, are what? We are in his words "Helots and pariahs." Since we are not Germans, we are pariahs. Do you believe that men who think thus would hesitate to try again the destruction of helots and pariahs, if they could? They must be prevented, that is all.

"There was such a revelry of destruction and crime wherever Germans set foot during the war that we are not supposed to have conditions, even fulfilled to the letter, the fate of the vanquished aggressor, in his comfortable, well clothed homes, with heat and electricity, everything in order, the streets and monuments, the factories, schools and churches intact, will be a most enviable one as compared with that, next winter, of millions of the victors, living in their dreary hovels, burrowing under the wreckage, in the cold and the mud. For whom will the harshness be?"

Alluding at the beginning of his address to Theodore Roosevelt and his services to the cause for which France and her allies were fighting last year, Ambassador Jusserand said:

"We mourn the absence of one man and the loss of a voice is still which so often on momentous occasions reached from one end of the world to the other, teaching men how to attain better days through courage, sense of duty and good citizenship, the voice of Theodore Roosevelt."

The solemn occasion of last year will ever remain for me the more solemn, because it happened that I then saw and heard for the last time that big hearted

GROWTH OF FRANCE TOLD BY CASENAVE

Rapid Recovery From Effect of War Shown in Speech at Milwaukee.

READY FOR BUSINESS

**Destruction Caused by Inva-
sion and Occupation Being
Repaired Quickly.**

Dr. Manning Is Speaker.

The Rev. William T. Manning was the principal speaker at the meeting around the statue of Lafayette in Union Square and at the monument of Joan of Arc in Riverside Park. The Rev. Manning is president of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars and Lafayette Post No. 1, A. S. Dr. Manning said:

"The anniversary which we have come here to observe is one which has always meant much to us and to which the world war has given a new and added meaning. We are here to pay tribute to the memory of a noble son of France, whom all Americans hold in highest honor. And we are here also to celebrate a great victory for the preservation of right and freedom in the world."

"This day is the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, whose name is linked in our hearts with that of Washington himself. And this day is also the anniversary of that great crucial battle in which the indomitable but almost exhausted soldiers of France, most gallantly aided by Britain's contemptible little army, under the leadership of Marshal Joffre defeated the onrush of German hosts and stopped them on the Marne."

"No wonder we feel that this birthday of Lafayette has gained a new meaning which consecrates afresh the sacred friendship between America and France."

At the City Hall exercises the cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on Justice Dowling by M. Jusserand in the name of France. Among those who attended were Jusserand, Major L. Langlois, Capt. de Saint Seine, French High Commissioner; M. Henri Goiran, Consul; M. Gaston Liebert, Consul-General; M. S. D. Mawyn, Vice-Consul; H. Johannet, Controller.

From Great Britain, Major-Gen. H. K. Bethell, Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, Lieut. Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, Lieut. Col. Norman G. Thwaites, navy, and Frederick Watson, Acting Consul-General.

Also Lieut. Col. J. A. Cooper, Canada; Consul-General Thomas Tritton, Italy; Acting Consul-General S. Tumi, Japan; Consul Hon. Gustave Whilly, Belgium; M. Oustinhoff, Consul-General, Russia; Consul-General Constantin Buzynsky, Poland; M. Tarnados, Minister, Greece; Major-Gen. T. H. Barry, Rear Admiral Harry P. Ruse and Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, representing the United States.

A Havilland airplane from Hazelhurst Field flew in circles overhead during the ceremonies at the Jeanne d'Arc monument in Riverside Park and carried placards were released there with messages to Major-Gen. Barry at Governors Island.

Celebrations were held yesterday throughout the country in honor of Lafayette and of the Battle of the Marne. San Francisco's celebration was under the direction of Mayor Rolph, who recently was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Among the other Mayors who cooperated with the Lafayette Day National Committee were Mayor Monro of Fort Smith, Ark.; Mayor Smith of Louisville, Ky.; Mayor Underwood of Fayetteville, N. C.; Mayor Creamer of Lynn, Mass.; Mayor Warburg of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mayor Hague of Jersey City, N. J.; Mayor Gillett of Newark, Mayor McGuire of Passaic, Mayor Stone of Syracuse, Mayor Connell of Scranton, Mayor Walms of Tonkers and Mayor Barron of Philadelphia celebrated the day at Independence Square. Col. J. Campbell Gill more was in charge of the celebration at Reno of Allentown, Pa., president of the Patriotic Sons of America; Judge John M. Patterson and Dr. Edward James Castell. Representatives of the allied nations were present as guests, and among the patriotic societies represented were the Veterans Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P., and the Y. M. C. A. field organization, the Knights of Columbus, American Red Cross, Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, the American League of the Colonial Dames of America, the Sons of the Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Other cities in which celebrations were held included Berkeley, Cal.; Los Angeles, Allentown, Pa.; Beaumont, Tex.; Bedford, Independent and Indianapolis.

Dinner Given at Plaza.

Members of the French colony and friends of France in the United States brought to the twofold celebration of the fifth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne and the 162d anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette to a conclusion last night with a testimonial dinner in the Hotel Plaza, at which Ambassador Jusserand, at Washington, and Mme. Jusserand were the guests of honor.

Among the other guests were a number of French officers who participated in the battle which stemmed the tide of German invasion in 1914, and their varied and picturesque uniforms against a background of French and American flags presented a colorful picture.

The cessation of hostilities personal friends of the French Ambassador have been awaiting an opportunity to present to him a beautiful set of dishes in bronze and marble, made by French artists, as a mark of appreciation of his untiring labors during five strenuous years, and the presentation was made last night.

Tributes were paid to M. Jusserand by the speakers, who included Eugene Meyer, banker; Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General in New York; Marcel Knecht of the French High Commissioner, and Prof. Auguste George. M. Jusserand made a graceful speech of acceptance of the gift.

NEW JESUIT DEAN NAMED.

Father Richard Fleming Going to Brooklyn College.

The appointment of a new dean and other important changes in the faculty were announced yesterday by the Rev. George J. Kryn, president of Brooklyn College. The new dean will be the Rev. Richard Fleming, S. J., who for eight years was dean of Loyola College, Baltimore.

Brooklyn will gain another noted Jesuit instructor in the person of the Rev. William F. Cunningham, formerly in charge of philosophy courses at Fordham University and St. Peter's College. Father Cunningham will conduct the junior and senior courses in philosophy. Other new members of the faculty will be the Rev. Augustus Frongos, John Delaney, S. J., a scholastic from Boston College; the Rev. H. Augustus Gayson, the Rev. John Dixon and James D. Buent, S. J., a scholastic, who is to have charge of the athletics.

The Rev. A. J. McCaffrey, whose place will be taken by Father Fleming, is going to Boston College.

SHAFT MARKS SPOT OF YANKS' LANDING

France Lays Cornerstone of Monument at the Pointe de Grave.

ENVOY WALLACE SPEAKS

**Poincare Urges Both Nations
Guard Against Any
Estrangement.**

By the Associated Press.

POINTE DE GRAVE, FRANCE, Sept. 6.—France paid lasting tribute today to American active entry into the great war by laying the corner stone of a monument here commemorating the landing on the spot of the first contingent of American troops in 1917. Speeches by President Poincare and Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, were the features of the exercises, appropriately held on the birthday of Lafayette, who sailed for America from this same port in 1777.

The weather was none too propitious, the address of President Poincare and Ambassador Wallace being delivered during a slight drizzle. None the less the scene was a brilliant one, numerous detachments of French and American soldiers, sailors and marines assembled among the sandy dunes of the Pointe giving color to the picture. The guard of honor, for instance, was composed of United States marines, many of whom were veterans of the fighting on the Marne in 1918.

In addition to Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and other distinguished Frenchmen, numbers of prominent Americans assisted in the ceremony, among them Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, now commander of the American forces in France. The French representation included also the Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and a member of the Joffre Mission to the United States in 1917; Andre Tagliani and Deputy Maurice Amour, chairman of the committee in charge of the exercises. A band from the U. S. S. Carolina played.

A crowd of some 3,000 witnessed the ceremony. The arrival of the official train bearing President Poincare and the party at the little station near the monument site, a few yards from the scene, was the signal for the firing of

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WALLACE SAID THE MONUMENT WOULD BE TO "VICTORY AND LIBERTY."

The speaker praised the spirit of France and said that while "many and great are the glories of France there is none that compares with the glory of the Marne."

"I bring this tribute from overseas," he said, "and the words I speak are but the echo of the sentiment engraved in the hearts of civilization. The Marne was your victory, and at the Marne a few years ago this very day you saved the world."

Ambassador Wallace, after having dwelt upon the part Lafayette had played in the revolutionary war, said the United States was proud to have had the opportunity to cross the ocean to this case, and that Gen. Pershing has the honor of serving under Marshal Foch. The Ambassador also considered it a great honor to himself that the opportunity was given him to affirm what was the due of France, which, he declared, must come out of the war with added strength and prestige, as otherwise victory would have been won in vain.

The day was the anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, and the monument marks the place from which he sailed to America in 1777, and to which he returned five years later on board the American ship Alliance.

encouraging it, until the present time, we did not have to buy cotton from foreign countries. The present conditions of our exchange is a difficulty on that point."

"You know what use has been made of the railways during the present war, one of our great military chiefs has qualified it as 'the war of transportation.'"

"The total surface of French invaded land amounted to 3,200,000 hectares (about 7,000,000 acres), of which 1,800,000 hectares (about 3,000,000 acres) were devoted to agriculture. Now 400,000 hectares have been turned back to ploughing. And you may imagine what hard work it is to consider that 86,800 hectares of this land had to be disengaged of inextricable barbed wires, that 3,194,000 hectares had to be cleaned from shells, and that 54,000,000 cubic meters of trenches had to be filled up. And that work is done already."

"Of course, destruction in building could not be repaired so quickly. Five hundred and fifty thousand houses and buildings have been destroyed; 229 factories have been rebuilt; 80,000 have been temporarily mended; 16,225 huts have been finished; 60,000 huts, portable houses are being established, giving shelter to 900,000 men, women and children who came back in 3,872 towns or villages, where municipal life has been taken back into the 4,021 towns which had been occupied by the enemy or evacuated."

IRON TO BE EXPORTED

"Before the war, France was consuming for her own use the total amount of her pig iron output, a little over 5 million tons. The production will soon reach 9,000,000 tons, leaving an excess of 1 1/2 million tons for exportation."

"The production of steel, before war was about 5 million tons; it will now attain about 7 1/2 million, with 1 million tons to be exported."

"That since the recovered Alsace, France is in possession of very extensive potash fields; the important phosphate deposits, existing in our colonies of Algeria and Tunis, will permit agriculture, which is the greatest industry in France, to recuperate promptly and regain its position in the world."

"The French textile industries were in great progress for about ten years before the war. As in Alsace, 500,000 spindles are in use, we will be able to produce, as soon as the factories in the northern France will be put in order again, about 105,000 tons; even if our competition would increase to 40,000 tons, the possibilities of our exportations would increase in a corresponding way."

"The prospects of our cotton industry, which produced 320,000 tons, would also be encouraging."

**A Large Assortment
of Fancy Colored Stones**

**DIAMONDS
WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY**

FROM THE LOWEST
PRICES
ON THE
MARK

**CONFIDENTIAL
ONVIENT
REMIT PLAN**

\$250 a Week
\$500 a Week
\$1000 a Week

ASK FOR OUR
BOOK
GEM3

CASTLE OPEN DAILY
CONFIDENTIAL
REMIT
1374 Broadway
2 DOORS ABOVE 57th St.
A STORE—NOT AN OFFICE

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Ludwig Baumann's Three Great Stores will give you all the credit you need to start housekeeping. Select your outfit from our wonderfully complete stocks—everything you need to furnish your home complete—pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

Comparison Will Convince You Whether You Buy for Cash or on Credit, That

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Genuine Oak Rocker Reg. Price \$10 12.37	Genuine Oak Dresser Reg. Price \$25.85 21.49	Fumed Oak Buffet Reg. Price \$35 29.74
Cash or Credit. Golden finish. Imitation leather.	Cash or Credit. Golden finish. Large mirror.	Substantially built. Finished. Large mirror.

Jacobean Oak Adam Dining Room Suit (Four Pieces)
Reg. Price \$282.50
Pay for This Suit \$175 Weekly
194.49

American Walnut Bed Room Suit (Four Pieces)
(Sold Separately if Desired.)
DRESSER—Reg. price \$90—\$74.83
CHIFFONIER—Reg. price \$70—\$64.64
BED—Reg. price \$80—\$68.57
W. DRESSER—Reg. price \$75—\$62.94

Sale of Mahogany Beds
Reg. Price \$45
37.48

Cane Parlor Suit (Three Pieces)
Reg. Price \$150
124.49

Jacobean Oak Tea Wagon
Reg. Price \$22
17.69

3-Room Outfit of Period Furniture
\$298

Pay for It \$4 Weekly

OPEN AN ACCOUNT

with any Talking Machine or anything we sell up to \$35 and pay for it

50c a Week

Genuine Victrolas, Grafonolas and Superlones

From \$25 to \$300

NO INTEREST ADDED

Genuine Victrolas \$25 No IV.
Pay for it \$3 on delivery and the balance 50c a Week.

You Can Buy 35 Worth of Records (your choice of Victor, Columbia or Brunswick) with this machine at the regular cash price with 50c weekly payments.

Sale of Strollers
17.85

Special Sale of Baby Carriages
Go-Carts & Sulkies

Sale of Brass Beds
Reg. Price \$29.75
19.89

3-Room Outfit of Period Furniture
\$298

Pay for It \$4 Weekly

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

On \$35 Purchase	50c. Week
On \$75	" \$1.00 "
On \$100	" \$1.50 "
On \$200	" \$3.00 "
On \$250	" \$3.50 "
On \$300	" \$4.00 "
On \$500	" \$7.50 "

Larger Amounts in Proportion

OPEN AN ACCOUNT

With rugs, carpets, Linoleums, Linoes, Curtains, Draperies, for the Bedrooms, Bathrooms, etc., or include them in your account.

Special Sale of Room Size Rugs
\$6 to \$25

Sale of Lace and Seim Pans

with Flax, Mace, etc. (your choice of Victor, Columbia or Brunswick) with this machine at the regular cash price with 50c weekly payments.

LUDWIG BAUMANN'S GREAT HOME OUTFITTERS FURNITURE SALE

The Money You Pay For Furnished Rooms Will Buy the Furniture and Pay the Rent Besides

Ludwig Baumann's Three Great Stores will give you all the credit you need to start housekeeping. Select your outfit from our wonderfully complete stocks—everything you need to furnish your home complete—pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

Comparison Will Convince You Whether You Buy for Cash or on Credit, That

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Genuine Oak Rocker Reg. Price \$10 12.37	Genuine Oak Dresser Reg. Price \$25.85 21.49	Fumed Oak Buffet Reg. Price \$35 29.74
Cash or Credit. Golden finish. Imitation leather.	Cash or Credit. Golden finish. Large mirror.	Substantially built. Finished. Large mirror.

Jacobean Oak Adam Dining Room Suit (Four Pieces)
Reg. Price \$282.50
Pay for This Suit \$175 Weekly
194.49

American Walnut Bed Room Suit (Four Pieces)
(Sold Separately if Desired.)
DRESSER—Reg. price \$90—\$74.83
CHIFFONIER—Reg. price \$70—\$64.64
BED—Reg. price \$80—\$68.57
W. DRESSER—Reg. price \$75—\$62.94

Sale of Mahogany Beds
Reg. Price \$45
37.48

Cane Parlor Suit (Three Pieces)
Reg. Price \$150
124.49

Jacobean Oak Tea Wagon
Reg. Price \$22
17.69

3-Room Outfit of Period Furniture
\$298

Pay for It \$4 Weekly

Ludwig Baumann & Company

OUR THREE GREAT STORES

144-146 West 125 St. (Between Lenox and 7th Aves.)

35 to 36 ST. Block 8

Newark 49-51 Market St. (Opposite City Hall)

AMERICA'S GREATEST FURNITURE HOUSE

N. Y. STORE HOURS 9 TO 5.30 DAILY—OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 9.30

Perfectly arranged interior views are shown. You can use them as your guide and you will marvel at the results obtained. It shows you how to arrange Furniture and Draperies to best advantage.

It tells you all about our liberal credit.

Address any of our three stores, Dept. 3-14

In recommending your friends, be sure to tell them that WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES